

## VALENTINE DEMOCRAT.

BY I. M. RICE.

VALENTINE NEBRASKA

### NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES

Geneva has organized a Bryan club.

York has caught the Belgian hare fever.

The old settlers' picnic at Humboldt was a great success.

Traveling men were the "whole works" at the Grand Island fair.

The democrats and populists will convene at Clarkson on September 19.

Beatrice observed Labor day by closing all the banks and public offices.

Harvard was struck by a cold wave, the thermometer dropping to 44 degrees.

Clinton Konkright of Hastings is under arrest, charged with statutory assault.

Reed Newton of Beatrice had his hand bandily lacerated at the Dempster mill.

Fred Hartwick of Firth fell from his horse and injured his spine so badly that he will die.

Ministers of the Christian church have begun a ten days' series of revival meetings at Trenton.

Mrs. Chris Hendrickson of Kelso committed suicide by drowning herself in six inches of water.

Fred Bralley of Butte, who is charged with rape and who escaped from the jail, has been recaptured.

John Plum, an old settler living near Columbus, was run down by a train at that place and severely injured.

John Plough, a farm hand working for William Brown of Chappell, has been arrested for horse stealing.

Herman Kaufman of Norfolk took carbolic acid with suicidal intent, but prompt measures saved his life.

N. J. Keyes, the Surprise jeweler who accidentally shot himself with a target rifle, is in a precarious condition.

Little David Edison of Wolbach ate toadstools, which his mother mistook for mushrooms, and died in frightful agony.

Councilman John Schmahling was brutally assaulted by Archie McManigal at Blair and is in a critical condition.

J. L. Stanley, who was shot by Geo. Bevers of Eagle is reported to be dying. The sympathy of the populace is with Bevers.

The Superior reunion and coursing meet is being held this week and preparations have been made on an extensive scale for the events.

Twelve-year-old William Weston of Holmesville had his right hand badly injured in a corn sheller and narrowly escaped losing his whole arm.

J. Limans of Holmesville found a burglar in his room, and before the fellow could escape he fired several shots, none of which took effect.

The total Nebraska rainfall for the month of August was 9.37 inches. This is a record breaker, the greatest previous rainfall for this month being 5.51.

James Wood, an Omaha Indian, was almost cut to pieces on the reservation near Lyons by a white man with whom he became involved in a drunken quarrel.

George Kroblin of Norfolk took a teaspoonful of carbolic acid by mistake for medicine. This is the third accident from carbolic acid in Norfolk and vicinity within a week.

The supervisors of Knox county have called a special election to vote on the relocation of the county seat for September 25. Niobrara, Bloomfield and The Center are in this race, being the three highest at the first election.

Since the killing of August Housha at Schuyler by a Union Pacific train, it has come to light that the Union Pacific train runs through the town at from forty to sixty miles per hour, instead of eight miles, as per the law.

A burglary was committed at Beatrice and when bloodhounds were put on the trail they piloted the posse to the house of a hitherto respectable and respected citizen. They were drawn on and started again, but pulled up at the same house.

**BELAYING HIS JAWS.**  
Shark stories, with some reason, are commonly received with incredulity. A well authenticated anecdote, however, is told of Dr. Frederic Hill, an English surgeon of distinction.

A man fell overboard in the Indian ocean and almost into a shark's mouth. Hill, who was standing close to the rail, grabbed a belaying pin and without hesitation jumped in to save the sailor.

The great brute was just turning on his back to bite, when Hill drove the belaying pin right through both jaws. Both men were got on board again unharmed.

"Perhaps that fellow won't want another toothpick. Has any one got a clean shirt to lend? This was my last," were the only words of the rescuer.

The biggest orchard in South Dakota is owned and managed by Mrs. Laura A. Alderman. It covers 150 acres and contains 8,000 trees, besides currant and gooseberry bushes and grape vines and three acres of strawberries.

# MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH ON LABOR DAY.

GREAT ORATION GIVEN TO THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

## THOUSANDS LISTEN TO HIS ADDRESS.

Mr. Bryan Reviews the Great Labor Day Parade in Chicago--Demonstrations are Significant and Shows the Universal Condemnation of the Administration Imperialistic Policy.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—For four hours William J. Bryan and Governor Roosevelt stood on the portico of the Auditorium hotel and reviewed the Labor day parade. The friends of Mr. Bryan were gratified to know that the incidents of today have given great encouragement to the Bryan forces in Illinois and have given a corresponding amount of discouragement to the McKinley forces.

Although this was presumed to be a non-partisan gathering, from the beginning to the end Mr. Bryan received ovation after ovation from the laboring men of Chicago, and democrats everywhere were jubilant. As the labor vote of Chicago goes, so goes Cook county; as Cook county goes, so goes Illinois, and it may be stated as a solemn truth that many practical politicians who this morning might have regarded Illinois as a certain republican state, this minute believe that it is very likely to go for Mr. Bryan.

There can be no question but that the events of the day made a profound impression upon the Chicago public, and nothing has happened to give the democrats greater encouragement than the scenes and incidents of Labor day. Every democrat in Chicago is jubilant and republicans who are devoted to imperialism and the special interests of the McKinley administration begin to suspect that after all William McKinley may not be the special agent of Providence.

Mr. Bryan said:  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am greatly obliged to the committee for the invitation which enables me to participate in the celebration of Labor day at this place. This day has been wisely set apart by law to emphasize the dignity of labor and for the consideration of those subjects which especially affect the interests of the wage-earner. The laboring men constitute so large and so indispensable a portion of the population that no social, economic or political question can be treated without an investigation of their condition. But there are some questions which touch them immediately, while others only operate upon them in a general way.

### THE LABORER'S AMBITION.

The first thing to be considered is the laboring man's ambition; what are his aims and his purposes; for what is he striving? The animal needs only food and shelter because he has nothing but a body to care for; but man's wants are more numerous. He is not satisfied when he is hungry, and he is contented when his hunger is appeased; but man, made in the image of his Creator, is a three-fold being and must develop the head and the heart as well as the body. He is not satisfied when the physical needs are met; neither will he be content unless all avenues of advancement are open to him. His possibilities must be as unlimited as his aspirations.

In other countries and in other civilizations, men have been condemned by birth to a particular occupation, place and caste; in this country each man, however or wherever born, can strive for the highest rewards in business, state or church, and these avenues of advancement must be kept open.

### SHOULD BE NO ANTAGONISM.

No civilization can be considered perfect which does not plant its hope in the breast of every child born into the world; the nearer we approach to this ideal, the better is our civilization. Those who complain of existing conditions cannot be put aside as disturbers of the peace. To seek a remedy for every abuse of government is more patriotic than to profit by bad systems and then frown down all criticism. There should be no antagonism between those engaged in the various occupations, and there will be none when all recognize the mutual obligations which are due between citizens. Our desire should be, not to separate the people into warring factions, but to bring them into better acquaintance and greater sympathy with each other. The enmity which the poor sometimes feel toward the rich and the contempt which the rich sometimes manifest toward the poor would be avoided if each knew the other better and both were content to be guided by the strict rules of justice.

The extremes of society are really not as far apart as they appear. Those who work for wages today may, under a good government, be employers in a few years, and the sons of those who are employers today may in a short time be day laborers. Since no one can save posterity from the evil effects of a bad law, the short struggle for legislation which will protect each citizen in his rights and in the enjoyment of the fruits of his own genius, his own industry and his own integrity, is of advantage to every human breast. As misery is lessened the security of property is increased; human life is protected in proportion as happiness is promoted.

Why should the man who eats at a

well supplied table forget the man whose toil furnishes the food? Why should the man who warms himself by the fire forget the man whose labor in the forest or in the mine brings forth the fuel? Why should the man clad in the best products of the loom forget the man whose calloused hands make fine clothing possible? Both the consumer and producer are necessary. But of the two the producer comes first in point of time and in point of importance. Shall the rosebud, blooming in beauty and shedding its fragrance of the air, despite the roots of the bush because they come in actual contact with the soil, be destroyed and the leaves and the roots and the bud will appear, as beautiful and fragrant as the first; but destroy the roots and bud and bush will perish.

### LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

How can the wage-earner secure that share of the earth's bounties and the government's protection which he deserves? The associations formed by workmen have been productive of much good.

The labor organization as we now find it, is the product of industrial conditions. The individual found himself at a disadvantage when dealing with the corporate employer, and the organization not only enables him to contend for his rights upon terms more nearly equal, but it stimulates him to study and understand the conditions which surround him.

The labor organization has been foremost in advocating the reforms which have already been secured. Several years ago the secret ballot was demanded by the wage-earners for their own protection. That ballot has been obtained, and through its operations those who toil for individuals or corporations are able to protect their political rights and to exercise the ballot according to their own judgments. This is a long step in advance.

The labor organization has done much to lessen the evils of child labor. No one can visit the factories without being struck by the sight of children contemplating the crime which is being perpetrated upon posterity. If there is any temporary economic advantage in the employment of children of tender age, it is insignificant when measured against the permanent injury done to present and future generations. To rob a child of its school days is bad enough, but to bend its back by a load for which only the adult is fitted is even worse.

### SHORTER HOURS.

The labor organization has also contributed to the shortening of the hours of toil, and it should not cease its efforts until the eight-hour day is secured. Approximately, one-third of the twenty-four hours must be given to sleep; if another third of the day is devoted to manual labor, only eight hours are left for eating, for going to and from the place of work, for the reading of current news, for mental improvement, recreation, social intercourse and domestic life. Since the hours occupied in eating and travel cannot be shortened upon, every hour added to the days labor must be taken from the time available for intellectual development, recreation and the family.

The labor organization has been a consistent and earnest advocate of the doctrine of arbitration, although it is difficult to see why the burden of this reform should be thrown upon the laboring man. Surely the employer, if he would take a common-sense view of his own interests, would be as much benefited by arbitration as the employee, and because every prolonged conflict between labor and capital brings interruption to business and pecuniary loss to the community, it is the responsibility of the nation as a whole to see that the doctrine of arbitration, which is so universal that the public can be depended upon to support the finding of a peaceful way of settling the disputes between labor and capital, is as certain as it can be to the successful contestant in a law suit. The court of arbitration is one of the certainties of the future, and when it is secured and perfected, we shall wonder why its coming was delayed so long.

### BLACK LIST AND ASIATIC LABOR.

The black list, by means of which employers combine to deprive the discharged workman of re-employment, is one of the more recent menaces to the laboring man. The independence of the wage-earner decreases as the difficulty of obtaining employment increases, and the skilled workman, whose life has been spent in acquiring efficiency in a certain trade or occupation, becomes practically the chattel of the employer if every opportunity to make use of his experience is closed by agreement between employers.

The laboring man is also interested in legislation prohibiting oriental immigration. It is unfair to the American workman, who is the foundation of the nation's wealth, time of peace and its defense in time of war, to subject him to the danger of having his occupation given to an oriental laborer, often brought by contract, who has no permanent attachment to our government. If the Asiatics come here to work for a few years, live on a lower scale, and then carry home the net proceeds of their toil, the drain upon our money supply will be similar to that caused by landlording in other countries. The political objections to oriental labor are scarcely less weighty than the economic ones. Race prejudice cannot be disregarded, and we have seen how, in every industrial depression, race animosities result in riot and bloodshed. We cannot afford to bring into this country those who cannot amalgamate with our people.

### USE OF INJUNCTIONS ALARMING.

The attempt to use the injunction of a court to deprive the laboring man of his right to work is a thing which should alarm all our people. For with the wage-earner is the first to feel its effects, the principle which underlies government by injunction is so far-reaching that no one can hope to escape ultimately. The thing forbidden by an injunction would, without the injunction, be either legal or illegal. If it would be legal, the judge usurps the function of the legislature when he forbids it. If it would be illegal the injunction of the court is unnecessary, for any one who violates the law can, upon conviction, be made to suffer the penalties prescribed for such violation. The meanest thief and the most brutal murderer are entitled to trial by jury; why should this right be denied the laboring man? Those who oppose government by injunction are not in favor of lawlessness; they are, on the contrary, the best friends of law and order. They deny the right of any man to violate the law in an effort to advance his own interest, but they insist that it is inconsistent with our ideas of government and dangerous to all classes to invest any judge with the three-fold power, first, to make the laws; second, to bring accusation

against those charged with violation of the laws, and third, to sit in judgment upon the case. Government by injunction is so indefensible that the anti-injunction bill introduced by the Chicago platform, passed the senate without a yea and nay vote being demanded, and since that time no party platform has specifically indorsed government by injunction and no prominent member of any party has entered upon a defense of the system; and yet corporate influence is so strong that it has thus far been impossible to secure any remedial legislation.

The fact that United States senators are elected by the people would be overruled by the people directly, lessens the laboring man's influence in securing favorable federal legislation. When the action of a political convention must be submitted to the voters for ratification at the polls, the convention is constrained to nominate a candidate acceptable to the people; but when a senator is chosen by a legislature the individual voter is far less considered. Even when direct bribery is not employed, the indirect influence which corporations can exert is resorted to, and more frequently still money is secretly used to aid legislative candidates in close districts. Such obligations are usually repaid by the senator, who, in rule, the majority in the caucus controls the party which has the selection of the senator. If this question were submitted to the voters, the majority in favor of the election of senators by direct vote by the people would be overwhelming, and yet partisanship has delayed the adoption of this amendment. The people submit to policies which they do not like rather than secure improvement by a change in party affiliations.

### DIRECT LEGISLATION.

The laboring man favors direct legislation wherever practicable for the same reason that he favors the election of senators by popular vote. Direct legislation brings the government nearer to the voter. There is more virtue in the people than ever finds expression through their representatives. To hold that a representative can act for the people better than they can for themselves, is to assert that he is as much interested in the people as they are in themselves, and that his wisdom is greater than the combined wisdom of a majority of the people. This proposition is sound. Most, if not all, of the evils complained of by the government are traceable to the fact that the representative of the people has personal interests at variance with the interests of his constituency. Corporations, municipal, state and federal governments are due to the misrepresentation of the people by public servants, who use their positions for private advantage. The people should have an opportunity to vote on public questions, and those questions can be submitted without too great inconvenience or expense.

But the laboring man is even more interested in the proposition to establish a labor bureau with a cabinet officer at its head. Such a bureau would keep the executive in constant touch with the wage-earners of the country, and open the way to the redress of their present and future grievances. The laboring man is a devoted and trusted representative of the people for whom he speaks, and his presence at cabinet meetings will give to those who toil for their daily bread assurance that their interests will be properly guarded.

Mr. Gompers, the chief executive of the Federation of Labor, has, in his correspondence with the secretary of the treasury, so fully presented the laboring man's reasons for opposing a gold standard and a national bank currency that it is not necessary to discuss those questions at this time.

### REASON TO FEAR TRUSTS.

The laboring man has abundant reason to fear the trusts. Mr. Charles R. Flint, in a speech delivered in Boston more than a year ago in defense of the trusts, frankly asserts that one of the advantages of these combinations is that "in case of local strikes or fires the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss." Is it possible that any wage-earner can fail to see completely the trust places employees at the mercy of the employer?

### LABOR BEARS THE BURDEN.

The resolutions adopted by various labor organizations in condemnation of militarism and imperialism justify me in making a brief reference to those questions. No class contributes more to the nation's labor than the labor class in proportion to its numbers, and the bulk of the army, and no class is more menaced by the existence of a large army. Most of the countries in Europe have a conscription law, and the establishments collect an income tax which adjusts the burden of the government to the income of the citizen. Here our federal taxes are largely collected upon consumption, and while the income taxes in the sense that they must be paid out of the income of the people, yet the exactions are not proportionate to the incomes. The taxes upon consumption bear heaviest upon the poor and lighter upon the rich, and are, in fact, graded income taxes, the per cent collected decreasing as the income increases.

If this nation adheres to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and the people have an easy and ready means of correcting all abuses, the government will not need to be supported by a large permanent army for every citizen will be ready to defend such a government from attack. The only domestic use for a large standing army is to suppress by force that discontent which should be cured by legislation.

To support a permanent army of 100,000 men require approximately one-half as much money as is annually expended for education in the United States. How much cheaper it is to uplift people by the gentle and peaceful process of intellectual development than to blow them up with powder and dynamite!

### A RADICAL DEPARTURE.

Imperialism involves a departure from principles which were universally accepted in this country until within two years. To know that all men are created equal one needs not the wisdom of a sage or the learning of the schools. It was declared to be a self-evident truth; it was evident to those who pledged their lives to the maintenance of the Declaration of Independence, and it is evident still to those who are not blinded by the glamour of wealth and the glittering promises of a colonial system. If all men are created equal and endowed with inalienable rights, it follows as a logical and necessary sequence that governments were instituted for the welfare of all and derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. On the preservation of this doctrine our hopes depend; if it is abandoned there is no foundation upon which a government like ours can be constructed.

Do not allow yourselves to be deceived by those who question the capacity of this people to govern themselves for self-government. Macaulay, in his essay on John Milton, points out the

folly of attempting to prepare people for self-government by denying them the right to participate in their own government.

"Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fox in the old story who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever."

When I say that those who distrust the capacity of the people for self-government tend directly toward monarchy, I am only repeating what Lincoln deliberately declared in his first annual message. He said:

### WHAT LINCOLN SAID.

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed for fitting here that I should say that the argument which favors of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with it not above, labor, in the structure of government. . . . No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or do anything which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."

### WARNING MORE NEEDED NOW.

The warning is even more needed now than it was forty years ago. The Army and Navy Journal is already justifying the colonial idea, and declaring that fate has decreed for us a destiny in which an imperial executive, free from the restraints of a written constitution, will govern subjects according to his own pleasure. The United States Investor, published at Boston, in its issue of July 28, says:

"Only a blind person can fail to see that remarkable transformations of one kind or another are in store for the race; hence the folly of asserting the policy of this country, which is destined to play such a leading part in human affairs of the future, shall be governed for the most part by political maxims uttered more than a hundred years ago. The greatest evil which now confronts this republic is the clamor or raised by a certain faction for a settlement of our problems of state by just such a method as we have been deprecating. Considerably more than a century ago a certain notable declaration was made in this country to the effect that all men ought to be free and independent. This is merely a generalization of the French school of Voltaire and the encyclopedists. It is a moral to reimburse us. The climate is deadly. The natives show they do not want us by the courage with which they fight us. They are making a strong fight."

"Some think, Mr. Sherman, that there is no way now but to go on, and that to turn back would be a disgrace."

### SHOULD RETRIEVE MISTAKE.

"I do not think so. We cannot too soon retrieve a profound mistake. Those Philippine islands never were considered when we resolved to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba. When we attacked their fleet out there and destroyed it we should have come away."

"The Philippines have been no help to Spain in developing her own country and keeping out of foreign trouble. The Philippine native had about taken those islands from Spain when we went there, and we appeared to the natives in the light of a faithful ally. Now we are fighting the natives as if we were the Spanish. The Chinese trade we can have by arrangement with the Russians and the English. We are, in fact, right upon the Pacific Ocean, and our natural base of trade with China is from California and Washington state. How can that trade be helped by forming another base away from China?"

### PORTO RICO FEELS THE OPPRESSOR.

McKinley's Evasion of Congress' Will is Deliberate Fraud.

(By James Creelman.)

Cleveland, O.—(Special.)—The cold-blooded fraud practiced by the McKinley administration upon the helpless people of Porto Rico was revealed today by an American gentleman who has just returned from the island, and who has had greater opportunities for knowing the facts than any man outside of Governor Allen and General Davis.

The representative government provided for Porto Rico by congress does not exist, and the administration of the island is in a state of anarchy. No attempt to elect a legislature has been made. The executive council has only met once, for the sole purpose of taking the oaths and organizing. There is no law-making body in existence. Governor Allen is simply carrying out the government under the authority of the military orders issued before the so-called civil government was established. New taxes are imposed upon the people by the mere order of Treasurer Hollander. Leading Porto Ricans who have demanded that the legislature should be at once elected to provide for taxation and appropriations have been told Governor Allen finds all the authority needed in the military law, which is binding until the Porto Rican legislature modifies or repeals it.

In other words, the pretended civil government is really a military government carried on by civilians in plain defiance of the intent of the will of congress. Governor Allen has caused it to be understood that no change will be made in the situation until after the presidential election in the United States. He is exercising the power and applying the methods of a military despotism and renders no account of the revenues or expenditures of the government to the people.

# SHERMAN.

JOHN SHERMAN DENOUNCES ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

## CONDEMNS THE WAR

Former Secretary of State Takes McKinley to Task for His Policy of Imperialism.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—John Sherman, secretary of state in McKinley's cabinet, in an interview, condemned in no uncertain terms the imperial policy of the administration. With his old-time vigor he denounced the acquisition of countries far from our shores and the useless sacrifice of the lives of our young men and the expenditure of vast sums of money.

Sherman has been in the past accused of changing his politics for popular opinion, but in his retiring years shows a stiff adhesion to the tradition of old conservative republicanism.

In talking of the Philippines Mr. Sherman said:

### STOP KILLING YOUNG MEN.

"The wealth we are taking out of our own country now to fling after those Philippine islands is fabulous. We have taken away the miners and agriculturists to subdue the Philippine natives. Depend upon it, the other nations do not envy us, but think us foolish."

"Above all, we are not a monarchical people, but a republican people. We should stand by our own lines and continue the example of our country. Instead of becoming another England or Germany, using up our young men and our treasure to get a foothold in unhealthy and unproductive lands."

"I see not the slightest sense in our long excursion of 12,600 miles to the Philippine islands. There we have no as I am, I would be willing to take a stand against our expeditions and sacrifices in those far-away islands, which do not promise anything material or acquaintances or affinities, or anything which gives promise of a happy solution of a most foolish undertaking. Old moral to reimburse us. The climate is deadly. The natives show they do not want us by the courage with which they fight us. They are making a strong fight."

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"I fear that perseverance in this imperial policy will ruin the republican party. I was willing, when in the cabinet, to drive the Spanish out of Cuba. I had followed the president in attacking the Spanish. He changed his policy, and did not consult me, and I resigned from the cabinet."

Mr. Sherman said, concerning President McKinley, that he wondered how a man of his general want of public ideas or public policy had become president in the first place.

"He was a congressman that we had held up and assist," said Mr. Sherman. "There was nothing in his course except trimming to the wants, as he supposed them to be, of his immediate constituency. As McKinley was an expansionist against the tariff, he became an expansionist against the views he declared to us in the matter of these distant possessions. And still his purposes are not clear or determinate, and I suppose that the great activity in business has dropped the public attention from the far-reaching consequences of these amended and still vague purposes of Mr. McKinley."

### SENATOR GORMAN FOR BRYAN.

Maryland Leader Will Support the Democratic Candidate.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Ex-Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland was in communication with friends in Washington today and not only confirmed the report that he is going to become one of the active managers of Mr. Bryan's campaign in the east, but expressed the belief that Mr. Bryan will be elected. He is satisfied beyond question, so he told a prominent local democrat over the long-distance telephone, that Mr. Bryan has already won Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware, three states that cast their electoral votes for McKinley in 1896, and that he stands better than a fighting chance of carrying the state of New York.

Senator Gorman believes that it only requires hard and conscientious work on the part of the democratic national committee and a sufficient insight into current events to take advantage of everything that is favorable to the democratic ticket to win a complete victory.